

**THE ASSOCIATION OF LEVEL OF ADOLESCENT KNOWLEDGE ABOUT
DRUGS WITH ILLICIT DRUGS IN SUB-SUDIROPRAJAN JEBRES
SURAKARTA**



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HALAMAN PERSETUJUAN

**HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN REMAJA TENTANG NARKOBA
DENGAN PEMAKAIAN NARKOBA DI KELURAHAN SUDIROPRAJAN JEBRES
KOTA SURAKARTA**

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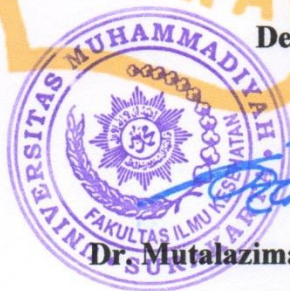
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ABSTRAK

Masa remaja yang dimulai antara usia 10 sampai 19 tahun merupakan masa yang kritis, melepaskan ketergantungan kepada orang tua dan berusaha mencapai kemandirian sehingga dapat diterima dan diakui sebagai seorang dewasa. Keinginannya cenderung melakukan jalan pintas dalam menghadapi masalah. Salah satu konflik yang paling besar terjadi pada remaja adalah penyalahgunaan Narkoba. Tujuan dari penelitian untuk mengetahui hubungan tingkat pengetahuan remaja tentang Narkoba dengan pemakaian Narkoba di Kelurahan Sudiroprajan. Jenis penelitian ini adalah kuantitatif dengan metode *cross sectional*. Responden dari penelitian sebanyak 71 remaja yang berusia 14-18 tahun dengan cara *simple random sampling*. Analisis statistik yang digunakan adalah *Rank Spearman*. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan tingkat pengetahuan remaja adalah sedang dengan 46,5% dan pemakaian Narkoba pada remaja yang tidak menggunakan 74,6%. Ada hubungan yang signifikan antara tingkat pengetahuan remaja tentang Narkoba dengan pemakaian Narkoba di Kelurahan Sudiroprajan dengan hasil uji *Rank Spearman* -0.690 dengan *p-value* 0,000.

Kata kunci : Pengetahuan, Narkoba, Remaja.

THE ASSOCIATION OF LEVEL OF ADOLESCENT KNOWLEDGE ABOUT DRUGS WITH ILLICIT DRUGS IN SUB-SUDIROPRAJAN JEBRES SURAKARTA

ABSTRACT

Adolescent begins between the ages of 14 to 18 years is a critical period, releasing dependence on the parents and trying to achieve independence so it can be accepted and recognized as an adult, tends to find shortcut in the face of problems. One of the biggest problem that occur in adolescent is drugs. The aim of the study to determine the association of level of adolescent knowledge about drugs with illicit drugs in Sub-Sudiroprajan Jebres Surakarta. This was quantitative study with cross sectional design. There were 71 respondents selected in this study. Simple random sampling was used to selected the sample with the criteria that the respondent with aged 14-18 years . Data were analized using Rank Spearman. The results of this study level of adolescent knowledge is moderate 46,5% and the drugs is not used by adolescent 74,6%. There was a significant association between the level of adolescent knowledge about drugs with Illicit drugs in Sub-Sudiroprajan, *p-value* -0.690 to 0.000.

Keywords: Knowledge, Drugs, Adolescents

1. INTRODUCTION

Adolescent is a critical periode when struggling to release depedence to parents and trying to reach independence so that it can be accepted and known as an adult (Hurlock, 2006). Their wish tends to take short cut facing the problems, not having good self-esteem only to become powerless adherent, avoid from duty and responsibility, and just demanding the right (Saputro, 2011).

One of the biggest problem among adolescent is the illicit drugs including Narcotics, Psychotropic and other Addictive Substances (Napza) (Simarmata, 2013). According to Police Data during 2012-2015 in some areas of Indonesia that received special attention is the incidence of drugs crimes (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2016).

Based on BNN of central java report, the most successful drug cases revealed during 2016 are in the Soloraya region with seven cases (Solopos, 2016). Sub-Sudiroprajan is one of the trading centers as well as settlements located in the center of Solo. Strategic location, crowded, and closed with market that known by Pasar Gedhe.

Sulistiyorini (2008) showed that individual factors, environmental factors, drugs ability factors and drugs knowledge factors are the cause of adolescents used drugs. Some factors in above the researcher only focuses on knowledge factor of adolescent about Drug. Based on observations and interviews conducted by researchers on January 5, 2017 to adolescents about adolescent knowledge of drugs showed that some adolescent know what it is drugs, and stated that never know the physical form of some types of drugs such as *Shabu*. It also said that adolescent gain the knowledge about drugs by police and health workers when conducting socialization in sub-Sudiroprajan.

Therefore, to measure the level of adolescent knowledge about drugs through socialization by community leaders and health workers is one of the reinforcing factors of the three factors that influence health behavior according to Lawrence Green's theory. unfortunately the youth chairman of the mosque Saheri stated there had been arrested by police to five adolescent who were found to be partying *shabu* in early 2016. These drugs have the effect of vibrant and physical endurance very high, so the user can stay up till several nights tirelessly (Sarwono, 2012).

Based on the problem that has been described above, the author is interested to determine there any association of level of adolescent knowledge about drugs with

illicit drugs in sub-Sudioprajan Jebres Surakarta. The aim of the study is to determine the association of level of adolescent knowledge about drugs with illicit drugs in sub-Sudioprajan Jebres Surakarta.

2. METHODS

The research was quantitative study with cross sectional design. Descriptive correlative design to find association between two variables that is independent variable with dependent variable (Arikunto, 2010).

The population of this study were adolescents who used drugs and did not use drugs in Sudioprajan Sub-district Jebres Kota Surakarta recorded on august 2016, with 236 adolescents where 126 males and 110 females (Laporan Monografi Dinamis, 2016). The sample was obtained based on the calculation is 71 respondents with the criteria of adolescents about 14-18 years and the sampling technique using simple random sampling technique. This study used a measuring tool of knowledge questionnaires and drug use questionnaires. Data analysis using Rank Spearman technique.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Respondent Characteristic

Table 1. Distribution of Respondent Characteristic

No	Characteristic	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Ages		
	14 years	28	39,4
	15 years	17	23,9
	16 years	10	14,1
	17 years	10	14,1
	18 years	6	8,5
2	Gender		
	Male	56	78,9
	Female	15	21,1
3	Education		
	SMP	37	52,1
	SMA	34	47,9
4	Getting Information		
	Never	14	19,7
	Electronic media	11	15,5
	Printing media	6	8,5
	Health provider	40	56,3
5	Parent income		
	Less than 1 million	26	36,7

1-2 milion	27	38,0
2-5 milion	15	21,1
More than 5 milion	3	4,2
Total	71	100

3.2 Distribution of Drugs Knowledge

Table 2. Distribution of Level Drugs Knowledge

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good	15	21,1
Moderate	33	46,5
Poor	23	32,4
Total	71	100

3.3 Distribution of illicit drugs

Table 3. Distribution of illicit drugs

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Not used	53	74,6
Used	18	25,4
Total	71	100

3.4 Rank Spearman result

Table 4. Rank Spearman Result

Correlation	r-value	ρ -value
XY	-0,690	0,000

The result of Rank Spearman test is obtained r-value equal to -0,690 which means the direction of correlation with negative strength and strong enough with significance level ρ -value 0,000. The level of significance of the test is still smaller than the critical limit of 0.05 ($0,000 < 0.05$) so the decision test is H_0 rejected and concluded there is a association of level of adolescent knowledge about drugs with illicit Drugs in Sudiroprajan Jebres Kota Surakarta. It can be concluded that the better the level of adolescent knowledge about Drugs the lower the adolescent using Drugs.

3.5 Discuss

The frequency distribution of adolescent age of 14 years is 28 respondents (39,4%). Nababan (2008) said that of the few cases of drugs involving adolescent mostly are male, because the male who are involved aged around 14-16 years have been smoking then cigarette is the first step to get into the drugs.

Distribution of gender frequencies from total of 71 respondents showed the most gender were males as much as 56 respondents 78,9%. Recent research of drugs abuse in Australia, the United States, Spain, Afghanistan city and Pakistan showed that drug abuse is more common in male than female (UNODC, 2015).

The characteristics of respondents based on education is 37 respondents (52.1%), the education that ever taken by adolescents showed that most respondents have educational background, even dominated by junior high school (SMP), so this can head off knowledge of respondents to receive information about the dangers of drugs. Hawari is a psychiatrist of adolescent states that a factor that affects adolescent knowledge about drugs is education, if adolescents have low levels of education, the less adolescent will receive knowledge so they will be at risk for drug abuse.

Adolescents who did not use or use drugs in this study as many as 53 teenagers (74.6%), while adolescent who use drugs as many as 18 adolescent (25.4%) with 14 adolescents are male and 4 adolescents are female with the drugs type is *shabu-shabu*. In the study of Muslihatun & Santi (2015) discussed that adolescent of female gender have anticipative behavior against drug abuse six times bigger than adolescent of male gender. It can be concluded that some adolescent in this study did not use drugs as many as 53 adolescents (74.6%), it means that most adolescent already know and understand the dangers of drugs for the physical and mental health of adolescents themselves, so that not many adolescent who use drugs. The results was same opinion with Indasah (2013) the reasons why adolescent did not use drugs because adolescent often get information from competent sources such as police or health provider about drugs that increase the knowledge of adolescents about drugs are very dangerous.

The study Showed that there was association of level of adolescent knowledge about Drugs with Drug use. Adolescents whit good knowledge is more anticipatory in Drug abuse. Hidayati and Indarwati (2012) stated that respondents have good prevention efforts against drug abuse mostly have high knowledge on drug abuse and respondents who have poor prevention efforts mostly have low knowledge on Drug abuse. Knowledge is very important to improve the conceptual and intellectual, with high knowledge then adolescents can avoid drugs, either the user or the seller of drugs, but if adolescents have low knowledge about drugs will harm the future of the adolescents themselves (Prisaria, 2012).

But the author's assumptions there are some risk factors that might male can abuse drug. In this study there were 56 (78,9) men who became respondents means that

most likely male have a bigger chance to abuse drugs. According to research by Muslihatun & Santi (2015), male have statistically 27 times greater chance of risk behavior than female, with male 20 times more likely to abuse drugs than female.

4. CLOSING

4.1 Conclusion

1. The level of respondent's characteristic in sub-Sudioprajan Jebres Kota Surakarta based on respondent's gender found that male 78.9% more than female 21.1%, and the majority of respondents are 14 years old.
2. The level of adolescent knowledge about Drugs in Sudioprajan Sub-district Jebres Kota Surakarta majority is moderate. While adolescent who use drugs as many as 18 adolescent with 14 adolescents are male and 4 adolescents are female with the drugs type is *shabu-shabu*.
3. The results of this study found that there is a significant association between the level of adolescent knowledge about drugs with illicit drugs in Sub-Sudioprajan Surakarta, the better level of adolescent knowledge about drugs is obtained, the lower the adolescent take drugs.

4.2 Recommendation

1. Adolescents

To increase level of adolescent knowledge about drugs should be active and attending to health education held by police and health care provider in sub-Sudioprajan Surakarta and be more aware getting along and selecting a friend.

2. Community

Expected to be more aware and care about the environment when knowing any deviant behavior by adolescent against drugs. Increase the social spirit to get closer and get to know the environment.

3. Researcher

Assessing more deeper and observational about illicit drugs, factors that influence drugs abuse, and bad side effects in adolescents.

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